

Two parties might not run

By TONY BURMAN

Loyola's Model Parliament — the traditional forum for campus political pundits — may be in jeopardy as two parties have expressed their intentions of pulling out.

Pat Flaherty, president of the campus Liberals, and J. B. MacLeod, ex-president of the campus Créditistes, both gave indication over the weekend that Model Parliament would be without their representation this year.

The president of the International Affairs Society, Peter Globensky, the man responsible for organizing Model Parliament, stated that he had received no official word from any of the parties involved. However "if these parties do carry out their intentions," Globensky was confident that the Model Parliament would carry on regardless "if the remaining political parties wished."

Flaherty, the Liberal president, attributed his party's decision to a series of factors.

"The last session of our Model Parliament was a farce," he said. "In view of that fact we simply do not have the time to devote to this endeavour if it serves no purpose."

"Although this certainly was not a primary reason, we must admit that the change in the leadership of the campus Conservatives strengthened our desire to act."

"We hope to spend the time usually slated for Model Par-

liament in a more productive way. I feel that more intensive study of the issues relevant to Canadian affairs would be in order after last year's farce."

The president of the campus Conservatives, Mario Relich, stated that he wasn't "at all surprised at Flaherty's decision." He surmised that the results of the last session of the Model Parliament spurred the Liberal decision. In that session the number of seats which the Liberals obtained was less than the previous session.

He said that "the new resurgence" of his party and the NDP forced the Liberals to re-evaluate their chances at this year's election.

J. B. MacLeod, former leader of the campus Créditistes, asserted that his party, due to a lack of funds, would probably be unable to participate. The current president, Maurice Mimon, was unavailable for comment or verification.

U de M Students picket cafeteria for lower prices

Montreal (CUP) — Students at l'Université de Montréal were planning to boycott the Centre Social Cafeteria at 11:30 am yesterday.

André Deslisle, on behalf of the L'Association des Etudiants de l'Université de Montréal

Loyola student dies in sailing accident

Robert Cartier, a third year Communications Arts major, died last Sunday, while sailing on Lake St. Louis. He was 22.

He and a friend, both good swimmers, had leapt into the water to overturn their capsized sailboat. Cartier was pronounced dead on arrival at hospital.

Autopsy reports revealed that contact with the cold water had caused a heart attack.

Cartier was an active member of the Loyola Drama Society, and had appeared in both "Exit, Pursued by a Bear" and "Trojan Women." He had also worked in the archives of Le Petit Journal for the past six years.

Funeral services will be held tomorrow, at 9:00 a.m. in the church of St. Sixte, in St. Laurent.

(AGEUM), has said that price lists are being issued to the student body quoting both the former and the increased prices. Students are asked to pay only the previous rates disregarding price hikes until the University administration changes the prices.

The cafeteria is controlled by a Board of Directors not associated with AGEUM. Students were angry that the Board of Directors did not consult them when radical changes were made in cafeteria prices.

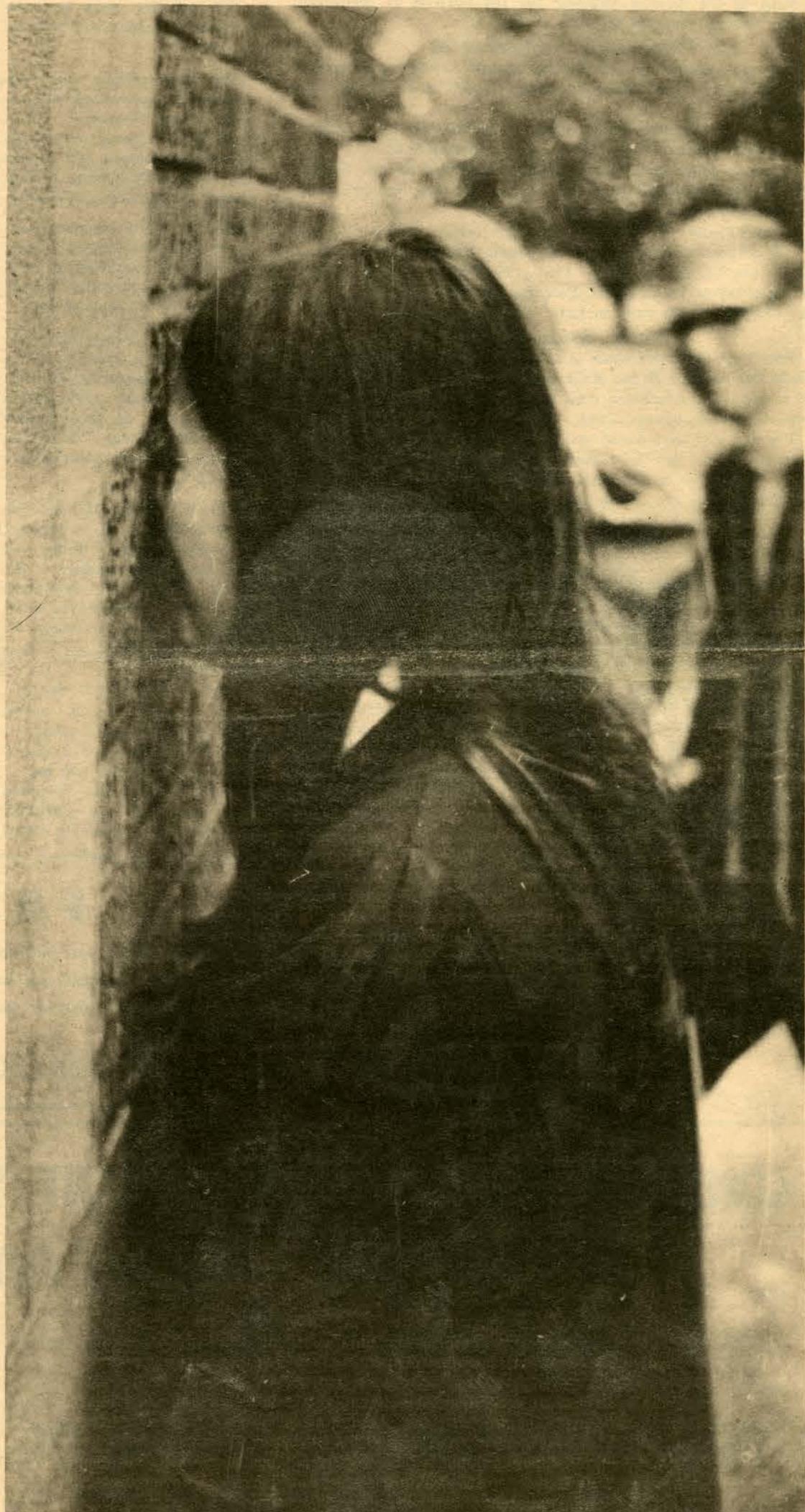
AGEUM, realizing that some increase was called for, wanted instead to freeze all food prices for a month to determine necessary changes. A study was to be made for this purpose.

AGEUM published a manual comparing personnel services and cafeteria organization, and listing the differences in food prices among U de M, Laval and McGill. In all cases, it was more expensive at U de M.

The brochure is called, "La Cafeteria: Ça n'a plus de bon sens". One major complaint is lack of an adequate number of personnel. There are only 45 regular staff members and 25 part-time workers to serve 12,000 students.

Loyola NEWS

Vol. 43 - No. 3 - UNIVERSITE DE MONTREAL (Loyola College), TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1966



UP AGAINST A BRICK WALL... This poor wall-eyed freshette seems to be completely 'floored' or rather 'walled' by the hectic ordeal of Initiation. But she was merely one of many fresh subjected to the whims of upperclassmen and women on innocent sounding "Meet the Upper-classmen Day", last Friday.



Under the Tower

with Allannah Murphy

Tuesday, September 27

Those who object to having their names, faculty and year misquoted in the Student Directory, are asked to check the lists of same, which have been placed in Philosophers' Circle and in the basement of the Science Building for the purpose of correction. Hurry! Ratman removes the lists at dusk!

Wednesday, September 28

If ye be a member of the faculty of Arts Science or Commerce — Be it known that "Meet the Profs Night" will be held this evening.

Science and Commercemen gather in Victoria Hall at 7:30 p.m. An admission price of \$.50 will be exacted on each head.

Artists congregate in the Salon Versailles of the Seaway Motor Inn on Dorchester at 8 this evening. On entering each guest must contribute \$.75 to the cause.

Refreshments will be served at both affairs.

For all those interested in Community Development work — CIASP (see Loyola NEWS — Friday September 23) will hold a meeting today in Room C-304. Recruits will hear Mike Gagnon explain CIASP and its work in Latin American countries.

Friday, September 30

Loyola's first major dance of the year, the Freshman Fling will be held this evening in the Main Ballroom of the Canadian Slovak Hall at 8:30 p.m. Admission price is \$2.50 a couple. Tickets may be obtained in Philosophers' Circle.

Know a girl that would make a good Homecoming Princess? Friday's the last day to present your nominations to the Homecoming Committee in the SAC Building (Room 105). Campus Society nominations are encouraged.

Qualifications? The girls must be Loyola day-students. This year's Freshette Princess are not eligible.

* * *

The staff of Vanier Library is making news with its own Handbook.

Any information about the services of the Library, (and about its rules and regulations) can be found in this booklet.

If you do not yet have a copy, pick up one up at the Main Desk of Vanier Library.

The Company of Young Canadians is looking for recruits.

There are no age limitations, although most volunteers will normally be over 18.

There are no educational or employment requirements.

Volunteers are invited to training on the basis of a written application form, letters of reference, tests and conversations with people associated with the Company.

The pre-assignment training program lasts about five weeks, and is designed to enhance a person's ability to work with other people, and to develop his knowledge of how he can most useful to a community.

While a volunteer will be expected to use his initiative to employ the resources of the community in which he is working, he will not be left entirely to his own devices. When the volunteer is in the field, he will be able to call on the regional staff of the Company for assistance and support.

For further information and application forms, write:

The Company of Young Canadians
Box 1520
Ottawa 4, Ontario.

CLOSE-UP:

By BOB CZERNY
and DENNIS MURPHY

"The value of human endeavour is a complement to the general becoming of man."

"...ourselves for others..."

"You can't clothe the naked in a church that has marble altars."

"If our first duty is to be students, shouldn't our next be to teach?"

The deliberations and epigrammatic conclusions of modern Church thinkers? In a sense, yes... these were some opinions expressed by twenty Loyola students during a September conference at l'Esterel.

Most of these students were members of the previous year's Sodality, a centuries-old religious organization that graced Loyola since its earliest days.

Today it no longer exists. In keeping with a steady shift in local and nation-wide Sodality philosophy, that organization now operates on this campus under the banner "Loyola Christian Students Association", the L.C.S.A.

But a change of name is meaningful only if it reflects a similar change of states and philosophy. The traditional Sodality image of over-pious under-tanned dreamy-eyed idealists lugging food baskets or attending daily Mass — this is now invalid.

Instead, the people at l'Esterel — eight co-eds, twelve male students and a priest — came to a consensus that seems much more vibrant, and real.

Their idea of the Christian student, indeed and Christian individual, can be simply stated

What's in a name

with three tenets: the person is continually "becoming", developing and discovering himself; in seeking his meaning he looks to Christ living the life of a full man, involved as He was in his own decisions, committed to them and fully responsible for them; and thus, in response, he discovers that a full life is one lived for others — the greatest freedom.

The L.C.S.A. is devoted to discussing this ideal, thus helping the members attain it.

The former Sodality, a regimen of prayer and organized "good works" that seldom in recent years really felt comfortable, is now an organization of sixty students who regularly discuss each other, themselves, their future, current events, the Church, the sexes, — whatever seems relevant.

In essence, the abandoning of the old tag "Sodality" is an assertion of the L.C.S.A.'s present course. "The whole Sodality movement has changed," says Fr. Jack O'Neil, student counselor.

"Constitutionally, Sodalities across Canada have changed, have been given more freedom to decide on their own activities. If the name stands in the way of the concept, it should be dropped."

This changeover, considered for many years, was finalized just before Join Day. However, Ross Oakes, L.C.S.A. president, emphasized that the move was not primarily one of popularization. "We ourselves are the people who were dissatisfied with what we were doing. We wanted to make the whole scheme more meaningful first to our own members, secondly to others whom we want to

reach, whose help we need in this development, this work at ourselves and at 'becoming'."

Popularization has been a big concern since Vatican II, and the L.C.S.A. reflects the openness and the experimental spirit, the integration of secular and sacred, that characterizes the Church's avant-garde. At l'Esterel, for example, the Mass sermons consisted of a discussion by all present of the day's epistle and gospel.



JACK O'NEIL, SJ
L.C.S.A. moderator

The makeup of the L.C.S.A. is extremely fluid. "Cell" groups of five or six meet weekly. The proportion between introspection and action is up to each individual to determine, and these members are coming together to help each other make this decision.

But in this atmosphere, this ambiguous, fluid state, can a person come to any conclusions? There is always the understandable difficulty of accepting peer advice in important matters — not necessarily implying that instruction from above would be better. One member felt that his discussions last year were all on a purely intellectual level; he never changed his opinions, though he did learn how others thought.

Such an outcome is not a total loss, but also not ideal. Most looked for is an increase in spirituality, the concept of the "lay Christian involved in his own world, bringing something added to his personal job rather than leaving his ordinary sphere," according to Mr. Hauhian S.J., co-moderator of the Loyola High School sodality.

Over the past two years a strong increase in numbers has been evidence that many find some spiritual significance in their talks.

After a protracted period of groups of thirty-five and small turnover, this year sees a new company of sixty. As a group the L.C.S.A. plans to continue sponsorship of projects such as last year's panel "Love and Pre-Marital Sex".

The L.C.S.A. has a new confidence, new name and the campus involvement of many members. Far from being "card-carrying Catholics", they claim to have very few answers; they are not "the saved" gathered in self-congratulation, but rather people earnestly looking for something.

FANS!

Thank you for your enthusiastic support during the past "43 man squamish" season. Positions are still available for this year's squad. (Freshmen and upper classmen only).

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McGill study

The case for the "Guide"

By JOHN FEKETE
and SIMON TAUNTON

(Appearance at McGill last month of a Course Guide, containing a frank appraisal of lectures and course content stirred considerable controversy on and off campus. Here two editors of the Guide, John Feete and Simon Taunton, discuss the aims of their publication).

The McGill Course Guide was published to fulfil definite aims. Primarily, it was intended to inform McGill undergraduates about student reaction to courses given in the preceding year; secondly, to provide faculty with an accurate assessment of student opinion which could be used by them in the evaluation of their teaching methods.

Essentially, then, the Course Guide was to supply the educational system with meaningful feedback on a large scale. Previously, the only information of this kind was generated through rumors, frantic inquiries among students, and professorial gossip.

The main problem involved in the realization of these aims was how to collect, compile, and express student opinion in manageable form without distorting it through either incompetence or ideological bias.

A multiple-choice 76-item questionnaire was constructed with the aid of staff members and administered mostly during class time. In addition to answering each question on a four point scale, students were asked to write elaborate comments.

Responses on the four point scale were fed into a computer which, despite popular misconception, did not assume that "all undergraduates are identical twins who think alike on all things."

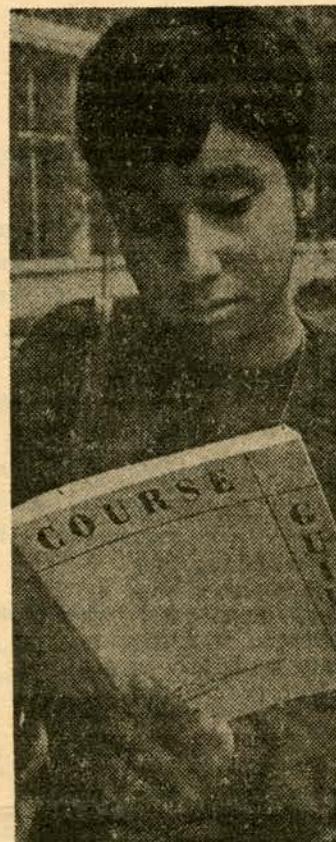
It did in no way average, mix, change, dilute, exaggerate, or tamper with the data. Rather, it merely compiled them in such a way that all the information on the questionnaires was at the editors' fingertips.

Meanwhile, the comments were carefully transcribed by Course Guide staff. Ultimately, the reports consisted of articulate comments actually made by students which coincided with the IBM computed data.

In other words, if 80% of the students reacted very favorably to a course, much of the report was composed of laudatory quotations. The editors did,

however, include minority attitudes.

The operation did not take place in the context of a dingy basement conspiracy, as some critics have implied. It was performed entirely in the 'light of day,' accompanied by constant and fruitful two-way communication between the editors and the administration.



THE COURSE GUIDE has become "a best-seller" on the McGill campus. Here McGill student Vassiliki Myrianthis glances a copy.

In fact, it is largely owing to full faculty cooperation that our first attempt did not prove abortive.

We recognize that this project has limitations. Some of these can be greatly reduced or eliminated. For example, certain questions proved irrelevant, or of little use.

Conversely, the data suggested other questions which in the future could elicit significant information. Other limitations,

of course, are inherent in such a survey.

However, an important point must be emphasized. There is no question of "assassinating the professional qualifications of a number of first rate men."

The educational situation is a relative one involving two groups — students and professors. Now, let us take, for example, a matter as minor as the rate at which a professor lectures.

If, say, 85% of the students in his class claim that he speaks too fast, then, even if the rest of three billion people in the world are satisfied with his rate of speech relative to his class he is ineffective.

If students repeatedly — and here is why the Course Guide must appear annually — insist that the teacher lectures too rapidly, then clearly something is wrong.

Whether the system is producing students who are unable to comprehend at a reasonable rate, or whether the lecturer does, in fact, speak excessively fast, matters only in the correction strategy to be applied. In either case, a deficiency exists which prevents optimal learning.

It is in this sense, then, that we hold the publication of student opinion to be valid, in that it points out existing wrongs in a relative framework.

Finally, we must stress that it is totally within the area of student responsibility to take an evaluative role. Students are the group most greatly affected by any and all changes in the field of education, as well as the ones most seriously damaged by stagnation within the system.

They have every right to be concerned and to make their views known. How these views are to be interpreted is a different matter; one which is in the laps of a hopefully enlightened faculty.

(reprinted from the Montreal Star)

Laval student marchers support Johnson policy

QUEBEC — CUP — A demonstration by some 1,500 Laval students recently praised Premier Daniel Johnson's stand against Ottawa.

Johnson was speaking at the opening of the Campagne de Souscriptions, a fund raising campaign sponsored by the university.

It was a quiet scene, and student marchers carried placards approving Johnson's call for 100 per cent tax control for Quebec. They were also demonstrating for improved student aid in the province.

The mass demonstration was sponsored by AGEL in conjunction with the individual faculty associations.

Students wanted Johnson not to back down in his stand towards Ottawa, so that the province of Quebec could reap the full returns of taxes. This was a key plank in the June 5 Union Nationale election platform.

They also pressed him to fulfil the policy of student aid as recommended by UGEQ.

The Premier, recalling his college experiences as president of AGEUM (Association Générale des Etudiants de l'Université de Montréal), spoke on the Ottawa situation.

He said that he had to act in the interests of future generations as well as those concerned with the issues at the present time.

He hoped the students would understand and accept his stand toward the leaders in the nation's capital.

Jean Taillon, president of AGEL (Association Générale des Etudiants de l'Université de Laval), reminded the government of its promises to improve the student financial aid system, and hoped that action would be taken soon.



IT MAY OFFICIALLY be called "initiation", but it sure looks like "hazing" from here. The annual one-day Fresh Frolic called, innocuously enough, "Meet the Upperclassmen Day" is one of the reasons that most college students don't like to stay Freshmen for long. "Hazing" day was held on Friday, Sept. 23, this year.

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Friday : Sept. 30, 1966

THE LOYOLA NEWS

Trying a few new formulas,
shoving a few traditions aside.

By HENRY SOBOTKA

A little less than 43 years ago, this newspaper was born. First a mimeographed sheet, then printed a few times a year, eventually weekly, and now, hopefully, twice weekly. Over the years, it has also changed in attitude from presenting the tidbits occurring in a small classical college to attempting to be "an agent of social change" in a university-sized institution. Except the standard formulas don't work.

Pat MacFadden, last year's editor of the *McGill Daily*, gave *McGill* a year that most probably won't be forgotten for a long time. He took the standard newspaper formula, twisted it a little to suit his purpose, injected his radical ideas which he presented in his unique prose style, and stirred up *McGill*. Meanwhile he was also fighting his campus enemies who on several occasions almost crucified him. But his rhetoric was as good as his prose and he remained. That was last year.

This year at *McGill* MacFadden is gone, and

the new staff of the *Daily* has a constant threat of eviction by a right-wing student council hanging over its head. The MacFadden formula wouldn't work this year.

Nor would it work at Loyola. The campus might be stirred up and people might be fuming all over the place, but that's about all that would happen. Nothing would be resolved, and little would be constructed. So the next few weeks the *Loyola News* will be trying new formulas.

Perhaps the most noticeable change, the most radical departure from the standard newspaper formula, will be the absence of regular editorials. Instead the emphasis will be on researched analytic articles, articles that may reveal the writer's point of view but in such a fashion that the writer is not pretending to be God sitting on a throne spewing forth Dogma. Issues will hopefully be left more open to discussion; letters to the editor

will hopefully foster a meaningful interplay of ideas.

And then again, the next few weeks should witness another attempt by this regime to develop a new look for the paper, an up-dated, more flexible, cleaner look. The last attempt ended up in a rut.

Ruts. Too often too much ends up in a rut. The student press should be the avant-garde of the daily press; instead it is often little more than an imitation. Or it is there to train journalists to fit the standard formulas. Time and energy are wasted.

The ideas that will form the core of the coming experimental issues will only crystallize once placed in print; only then will value-judgments be valid.

And if they fail, remember Linus, words in *Peanuts*:

"Editors are sort of human, too, you know!"

Loyola NEWS

"A great newspaper is more than a toy boat."

Editor-in-chief: Henry Sobotka '67

Associate editors: Brian McKenna '67 (News), Don Ferguson '68 (Features), Ian MacDonald '69 (Sports), J. Powell Barlow '67, Bob Czerny '69, Michel Gagnon '67, Kev Johnson '67, Allannah Murphy '69

Art director: Kathryn O'Hara '68

Senior staff: Anthony F. Burman, Peter Dawson, Roman Jaromowycz. Staff: Paul Carbray, Monique Chahroui, Mike Dumas, Len MacDonald, Ray Taras.

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The Loyola News
desperately needs a

PHOTO EDITOR

Deadline for applications: 5:00 p.m. today

Letters to the editor

An open love letter to quite a few

Love letter to Kathy Coughlin & Co., and all their limited sons and daughters
To whom:

Let's all be mothers and pedantic at that. Let's yank out our big words when we write letters to the editor. Let's be erudite as befits a half-ass crowd. Let's be hash and left-lovers from a dainty civilization. Gee. Let's be cultured.

Now isn't that a litany? Don't climb out of your highchairs, kiddies, there's a gale blowing outside —

Agitated are you, honeys, uneasy? slightly unsure of your status and your quo?

Well, step right up all you who labor (and you sound like you've got growing pains) — the sin-bin has got another fabulous first for fretfuls and frenzieds: your jaundiced glasses rose-tinted

or maybe you'd rather our special formula of Easy-Off for sagging images? It comes in a greaseless tube for those who like to page through the Handbook with their white gloves on.

Gather ye rosebuds while ye may, it's going to be a long winter.

We'll lick the college's bloody knees. We'll be a coke bottle and you can lick our necks. Let's kiss. I scream, you scream: to be logical is to be stoned.

FRANK MACKEY,
ANN CARROLL,
Arts IV

Red herring

Dear Sir,

The central issue was, and is, the handbook. By heaping criticism on the SAC Executive and also on the Lower House the NEWS is trying to draw attention away from the handbook issue, a matter in which the editor of the NEWS is a central figure. I believe that the students should recognize the aforementioned criticism as a "red herring" being used to confuse the picture.

MICHAEL STREET
Member, Lower House

The Loyola News is always happy to receive letters from its readers. In general, letters should be no longer than 500 words, typewritten, double-spaced on one side of the page, and signed by the author. Pen-named letters are usually filed in the waste-basket. Deadline for Tuesday issues: 5:00 p.m. Sunday; for Friday: 5:00 p.m. Wednesday.

Taxation Dilemma



By JEAN-B. MACLEOD

In this document, an attempt is made to cast some light on the Quebec position at the Federal-Provincial Fiscal Conference. The problems primarily involve tax structures and, due to the numerous complexities of federal-provincial financial relations, no attempt is made to compare special grants to the poor provinces, equalization & stabilization payments.

The emphasis is definitely on Quebec and its relations with the federal power.

Two Nations in Dollars and Cents

"A Program of Action for a Young Nation" is an appropriate title for the 1966 Union Nationale election program. Departing from traditional arguments of the provincial autonomists, Daniel Johnson has developed a strong sociological basis to support his longtime demands.

Quebec is not a province like the others, it is the home of the French Canadian nation: Just in case you can't understand French, Johnson has translated his "Two Nations" thesis into dollars and cents, a language that everyone can understand! There is no longer an excuse for not knowing what French Canada wants and why.

Quebec's Objectives

"There exists in Canada, in the sociological sense, an English speaking nation and a French Canadian nation of which Quebec is the home of the latter."

The new government of the Province of Quebec seeks judicial and political recognition of the French Canadian nation by the elaboration of a new constitution which recognizes in our country, the equal collective rights of French and English Canadians and which gives to Quebec all the powers necessary to retain its identity.

English speaking Canadians have always looked to Ottawa for the protection of their interests. Similarly, it is quite reasonable that Quebec be best suited to defend the interests of the French speaking population, not just in Quebec but throughout Canada.

While waiting for the new constitution, Quebec is prepared to enter into the next five year (1967-1972) federal - provincial financial arrangements. The immediate demands involve essentially the application of the present constitution.

However, the rampant paternalism of the federal government has met these reasonable requests in a manner which can hardly be described as encouraging.

Canadian Federalism

The notion of federalism implies a clear division of powers

and responsibilities between two levels of government. Despite the obvious bias in favour of the federal power, this distinction, though not always clear, does exist in the Canadian Constitution.

It is not surprising that the greatest source of federal provincial disputes finds its source in the financial and taxation clauses. Prior to Confederation, customs and excise duties, indirect taxes, constituted 83% of provincial revenues.

At the same time, maintenance of the public debt was considered to be one of the most costly functions of government, a statement which is, unfortunately, still true today.

Deprived of Revenue

In 1867, The Provincial Legislatures lost much of their autonomy which was sacrificed for

Provincial expenditures mounted even more rapidly.

Public health, mothers' allowances, old age pensions, and unemployment insurance, totalling a mere \$4 million in 1874, reached \$250 million in 1937, more than sixty times the original amount. Provincial governments doled out over \$1 billion in 1960 for public health and mothers' allowances alone, a staggering price for the "free" services of socialism!

Erosion of Provincial Powers

Not satisfied with its already productive sources of revenue, Ottawa entered into competition with the provinces during World War I by introducing a tax on personal income. Instead of leaving them complete independence in the field of direct taxation to finance their rapidly mounting obligations, Ottawa

increased demands for provincial revenues for socialistic purposes lead to the appointment of the Rowell-Sirois Commission.

In its report, wholesale transfer of provincial revenues and responsibilities to Ottawa was recommended in an attempt to maintain national economic stability. Although these extreme recommendations were applied only for the duration of World War II, they dominated the federal position during the two following Fiscal Periods and have only gradually diminished in importance since 1957.

The five-year fiscal agreements were initiated in 1947 and from this point on, it was evident that Ottawa was dominating the field of direct taxation.

All income taxes became based on the federal rate with



Hon. Daniel Johnson
Premier of Quebec

income, and succession duties, to the extent of 10%, 9%, and 50% respectively, in order to permit the provinces more freedom. This "generosity" Ottawa style, was accompanied by a federal offer to collect all three taxes without cost.

Even though the provinces could not be forced into such a scheme, the financial benefits made it advantageous to do so. Again, to maintain its strong constitutional case, Québec could not participate and was thus unjustly deprived of many millions of dollars.

Under the Conservatives, in 1958, the federal withdrawal was increased to 13%, 9%, and 50%. The rapidly rising provincial demand for revenues soon altered the federal position. Since Ottawa had thoroughly dominated the provincial tax sources, the latter had very little opportunity to increase their rates. Provincial rates are a percentage of the federal and any increase above the federal withdrawal would mean double taxation, a politically unpopular move. Consequently, in 1962, Ottawa increased the provinces' share to 16%, 9%, and 50%, adding 1 point to personal incomes each year until 1966.

The Liberal government later increased the 1965-1966 withdrawal rates on personal income to 21%, 24%, and 75% of succession duties since 1963.

Opting Out

"Opting in" would be a more appropriate term than "opting out." Certain areas of responsibility, notably social security and education, are well within provincial competence.

Although unconstitutional, Ottawa has been attempting to influence activities in these fields and several provinces have been quite willing to surrender their rights and opt into so-called joint programs.

In this light, it is quite evident that Québec, for example,

(Continued on page 6)

DIRECT TAXATION REVENUES - QUEBEC 1966-1972

Fiscal Year	Personal Income Tax	Corporate Tax Excluding Natural Resource Cos.	Tax on Corporations Exploiting Natural Resources	Succession Duties
1966 - 67	47% (1)	12 pts.	12%	75%
1967 - 68		12, pts.	100%	100%
1968 - 69		15 pts.	100%	100%
1969 - 70		18 pts.	100%	100%
1970 - 71		21 pts.	100%	100%
1971 - 72	100%	30 pts. (58%) (2)	100%	100%
			(48 pts.)	

(1) High rate due to compensation for provincial pension fund.

(2) Remaining 22 points (42%) remaining with the federal government in 1971-72 will correspond with the sums which Quebec will receive from equalization grants. There is no immediate intention to convert equalization grants into tax points.

N.B. There will be no effect on indirect taxes collected in Quebec by the federal government.

long range economic development and uniformity.

The BNA Act placed indirect taxation within the jurisdiction of the federal government and left direct taxation and social security, then nearly non-existent, to the provinces.

The latter saw themselves deprived of their greatest source of revenue and charged with responsibilities of very local character and little importance.

The federal government assumed the provincial debts and granted subsidies to permit the provinces to exercise their symbolic responsibilities.

Slowly, but at a continuous pace, a shift was apparent.

In 1874, these subsidies to the provinces formed nearly % of their revenues but by 1937, less than 10% (4.5% for Québec) were derived from this source.

encroached upon their sources of revenues and eventually took over areas of provincial competence.

In 1940, unemployment insurance was assumed by Ottawa.

Two years later, the provinces were forced to surrender personal and corporate income taxes for the duration of the war, although the federal government did not actually restore provincial freedom in this area until 1947 when it reduced by 10% its tax on corporations.

The institution of family allowance in 1944 represented further erosion of provincial jurisdiction.

Fiscal Jungle

The "fiscal jungle" of the 1930's and the federal government's inability to cope with the economic problems of the depression, amplified by in-

the provinces receiving a relatively minute percentage of federal grants. In the first five year period (1947-1952), the two largest provinces, Québec and Ontario refused to rent their taxing powers.

As for Québec, a dangerous precedent was feared which could seriously effect its constitutional position in the years to come.

In 1952, with minor adjustments, the previous agreements were renewed and continued to be in effect until 1957.

Generosity, Ottawa Style

The 1957-1962 agreements are characterized by little more than new terminology. Taxes were shared and not rented.

The federal government would "withdraw", however slightly, from the fields of the three standard provincial taxes — personal income, corporate

Taxation dilemma continued . . .

(Continued from page 5 . . .)

has not "opted out" of anything but neither have we "opted into" any federal programs. Briefly, we are proceeding well within our constitutional limits.

By refusing conditional education grants in 1960 on the grounds that it would signify federal intrusion in education, Québec was compensated by an increase of 1% on corporate income tax.

Our refusal to opt into the federal pension plan has also increased our share in the personal income sector.

On page 5 is a chart indicating our present position and future demands until 1972.

Provincial Expenditures

As has been previously noted, provincial welfare payments have been increased from \$4 million in 1974 to over \$1 billion in 1960. Furthermore, between 1945-1955, provincial and municipal expenditures have increased by 413% and 387% in dollars (246% and 231%, if price changes are considered).

The increased demands on the provincial treasures must be

met by sufficient revenues. Ottawa must cease to compete with the provinces in their own fields.

In the next five year period, Québec seeks to recuperate social security from Ottawa and the necessary financial instruments to exercise its powers. This action is easily justifiable on constitutional and socio-political grounds.

Ottawa's Position

Past federal-provincial fiscal conferences have usually been characterized by a high degree of dialogue. This element is nearly non-existent in Ottawa in 1966, only months before the existing fiscal agreements expire.

Federal Minister of Finance Mitchell Sharp has offered to return some of the present joint programs to the provinces but he does this with the assurance that the majority of the provinces will not seriously consider such proposals.

Thus, two distinct forces are evident: centralism in English speaking Canada and self-determination in French speaking Québec, the home of the French Canadian nation. This should be

an ideal climate for Johnson's "Two Nations" thesis but he is meeting some opposition from English idealists and extremists.

"Egalité ou Indépendance" must not be understood as an ultimatum that Québec receive 100% of direct taxes collected within Québec, for Johnson speaks not only as Premier of Québec but also for the French Canadian nation of which Québec is the rallying point.

The federal power would still have a role in Québec with its very productive sources of indirect taxation (collected at the wholesale level, customs, excise, etc.).

Johnson Demands

At present, Johnson demands direct taxes to meet provincial obligations because of his strong constitutional case. In an address to the Chamber of Commerce, the Premier indicated that if Ottawa would not give up all direct taxes, the difference could be negotiable on the indirect taxation level.

Nevertheless, this is only a temporary solution.

Meanwhile, we Québécois await the elaboration of a new constitution granting equality to the two founding nations of the one country, Canada.

"The proposals of the Union National are not a declaration of war on the status quo — rather they offer a new alliance".

—Hon. Daniel Johnson

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A modest proposal

By DON FERGUSON

The controversy started by the '66 Handbook shows all the signs of continuing throughout the coming year. Henry Sobotka, the handbook editor, and Richard Aitken, the SAC president, hold widely different opinions on almost everything. Sobotka leans to the left, Aitken to the right. Sobotka is a thinker, Aitken a politician. (Politicians don't, or can't, think; they merely act.)

Sobotka, judging from editorials and private discussions, (often vitriolic), seems to know a good deal about the duties and responsibilities of the SAC presidency, and a good deal more about one Richard Aitken, the man currently holding that office.

Aitken, too, seems to know very much about the duties and responsibilities of one Henry Sobotka.

Both individuals, in fact, profess to have a greater acknowledgement of the position held by the other than the person currently in charge. One might go as far as to say that each knows more about the other person's job than his own.

Might it be the purpose of this modest proposal, then, to suggest that one Mr. Richard Aitken, current president of the SAC, and one Mr. Henry Sobotka, editor-in-chief of the Loyola News, switch offices.

Think of the problems that will no longer plague the student association and the student press! Consider the harmony that will silently seep through the halls of the Temporary Student Center!

Imagine the efficiency! Henry Sobotka would enter the office of the president of the SAC, (amid cheers from his loyal executive) and sit down at the desk. He would immediately begin to sort out the mess that he knows Aitken has allowed to accumulate—unanswered letters a month old, a dust-covered SAC constitution, and a closet filled with grey-flannel suits.

Aitken, in his turn, would enter the basement offices of the NEWS. There he would begin to clean up the mess that he knows he would find—"Aitken is a fink" and "We hate Aitken" signs plastered all over the walls, a dust-covered copy of the SAC constitution, an uncut copy of "Press Ethics" and a dog-eared copy of "The Communist Manifesto."

Re-organisation would start. Sobotka would hold executive meetings at 3:00 a.m., the usual time for NEWS staff meetings. Aitken would hold staff meetings in the early evening, the usual time for SAC executive meetings.

Ivor Miller, the old SAC treasurer would now be the sports editor for the NEWS. Steve Sims would be news editor, and —oops!—well, when there is one, the external vice-president would be features editor.

Ian MacDonald, the old sports editor, would be external vice-president, Don Ferguson would be treasurer, and Brian McKenna would be internal vice-president.

Both groups would immediately begin an attempt at straightening out the problem presented by the Lower House.

Sobotka would begin an investigation of Lower House members, and would find: no letters, no SAC constitutions, no brains, and no guts.

Aitken, not to be fobbed by the inaccurate information that he knows Sobotka will present as truth, will begin his own investigation of Lower House members. And he will find: no letters, no SAC constitutions, no brains, and no guts.

The Lower House, not to be put off by these terrible lies, would follow its usual course. It would ignore all criticism, all advice, and all responsibilities. In protest, every member will resign, leaving only a chairman. The Lower House, they will maintain, "will have become a chair not worth bodying."

Everything will change. Sobotka will seize Aitken's edition of the handbook for not presenting a full picture of events as they really are. Any handbook that only praises and does not criticize is harmful to the freshmen. It does not tell the whole truth about Loyola.

Aitken will protest by saying that one person's definition of a handbook is not another's and that as editor he was merely trying to hit societies instead of the issues. Something old instead of something new.

The Board of Publications will meet and issue a statement, apologizing for the tone of the publication, and for the unfair rah-rah remarks that might have unjustly enhanced the reputations of certain individuals.

In the ensuing weeks, a new student Senate chairman would be elected. He would of course be in league with Sobotka, the SAC president. Both would not belong to the same fraternity.

Eventually, all of Loyola's internal student problems would be solved by the Aitken-Sobotka switch. Getting an education and a university charter would of course become important.

And this is sad, indeed. The real purpose of College, which is to get involved in petty politics, be figureheads, and print things for students who don't read them, will be lost.



On the warpath

Football: blessed in U.S. trying here

By IAN McDONALD

Not long ago, that splendid and objective weekly Time magazine published a five page cover story summing up its inability to comprehend the popularity of one Robert Kennedy and his family. Hooray for Henry Luce and the Republican party.

But if the editors were perplexed over their cover subject, they showed no confusion in their sports pages of the same issue. In fact, they were quite decisive though they may have been two years late. The SPORT section was buried, as it normally is, deep in the mag. There was a startling and screaming headline: "PRO FOOTBALL; THE NATIONAL SPORT".

Here was an extremely daring and gutsy statement on the part of the editors. Normally a stand such as that draws fire from the congressional committee on Un-American Activities.

Whatever that is. After all, everyone knows that baseball is the national game of the United States. To say that it has been displaced by football is somewhat of a shock, or is it?

Perhaps everyone really knew that football was becoming the biggest sport in the United States. Maybe they were just waiting to be told. All one had to do was compare attendance figures in the two games over the last five years. Football really arrived in 1964 when CBS paid the NFL \$28,000,000 for exclusive rights to their games. That same year the communications giant bought the once proud New York Yankees. In the spring of 1966, CBS discontinued its coverage of Yankee games, a beat which the volatile and inimitable Dizzy Dean had been handling since 1954. It developed that even Dean could no longer drum in-

terest in baseball and the Yankees.

There has not been a seat to be had when the New York Giants play football in the home of the New York Yankees since 1959. Last Wednesday, 200 people jammed the capital of the baseball world to watch the Yankees, now the worst team in baseball tackle the Kansas City Athletics, the second worst team in baseball.

So now that Time has made it official, the American can relax; sit back with his Bud, and enjoy his favorite sport without fear of being subversive.

It will be many years before Time or any other journal of opinion declares that football is the national sport of this land. In Canada, football still is and will always be number two. But it isn't because some people aren't trying harder. We

aren't referring to the Alouettes (will they ever score another touchdown?). We mean organizations that play football the way everyone likes it. The kind of "I'm smaller than you are but go to hell" type of hard hitting, fast and courageous brand of sport.

It's not showing on the scoreboard or stat sheets, but this is the way the Loyola Warriors are playing the game.

The Warriors are probably the smallest team in the OIFC. Yet no one will play with more fierceness or desire in the 1966 season than they. But, oh, this aggregation is so changed from grid squads of other years. There is a reason, a direct human factor for this change in attitude. Mark down Bob Lincoln and his associates on the varsity football staff. This is why Loyola now has a football team worth seeing. Because even when they are losing which has been often thus far, the public should know that here is a group that gives more than is in them. In amateur endeavour this means more than winning. Here is a group worthy of Loyola and worthy

of the best amateur tradition. For isn't this what amateur sport is all about, the making of the better man?

Bob Lincoln, like any human wants to win, hates to lose. But enough the fruits of his efforts have yet to show tangible results on the scoreboard and in the films Lincoln and his staff have already won where it counts, on the inside, on the making of men.

And when you've got this much the rest is bound to come in time. Lincoln and his charges will continue to labor long hours to work out the kinks. They will run and sweat and experiment and analyze film until they can stand no more. Much promise has been seen in the Warriors offense of late. They are coming close, they will get there, soon.

This team is going to win a lot of football games in 1966, they should win this weekend in Waterloo. And when they do begin and continue to win it will largely be because of the desire and drive and gets instilled in them by Bob Lincoln and company.

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Ottawa whips Warriors 32-6

By RAY TARAS



HOLD ON TO THAT PIGSKIN BOY. Pictured above is action which took place in a weekend scrimmage among Terry Copp's J.V. football team. The Braves will take to the field this afternoon for a full scale scrimmage against Mont. St. Louis. Friday's issue will contain full page feature entitled "J.T. Copp, Coach & Prof."

Bad beating shocks Warriors but "spirit still high"

By PAUL CARBRAY

It was a subdued group of athletes who wearily dressed for the long trip home after Friday's beating by the University of Ottawa Gee Gees. There was little sound in the somber dressing room, no laughing or joking, just quiet comments by coaches.

Immediately after the game there was the long walk across

the lonely field for a pensive Ed Enos.

"You can't make any mistakes with a team that big." A short pause. "Just those two quick touchdowns, just a couple of early mistakes . . ."

Spotting Varsity coach Bob Lincoln, Enos remarked again on the early mistakes, and Lincoln nodded his head slowly and a little sadly.

No tea for braves at four

By LEN Mac DONALD

Today, at 4:00 o'clock, the Loyola football Braves take the field to face Mont St. Louis. It will mark the start of the Braves second season representing Loyola in the citywide league.

Although this will be a controlled scrimmage and not a full-scale game, it will give head coach Terry Copp and Loyola a good opportunity to assess the team before the league opener next Saturday.

In a week-end interview M. Copp expressed pleasure with the team's showing to date. "There is excellent spirit on the

team as well as an attitude to work."

The starting backfield will include Brian Hughes and Pat Glasham at fullbacks, Dan Russell and Mickey Enright in the halfbacks and Tom Pellegrino at quarterback. Line coach John Scott, who last year coached the N.D.G. Kinsman Midget team with Mr. Coppas singled out offensive guards Mel Grimes and Claude Simard, tackle Louis Vuellemot and interior linebacker Terry Popwych as linemen to watch.

The J.V.'s open their league schedule Saturday morning when they host the McGill Braves. Kickoff time is 11:00 A.M.

Then they slipped into the gloomy dressing room, saying nothing. There the team silently gathered for the prayer. Speaking quietly, Lincoln ended by accenting his determination not to become discouraged in the coming weeks. The team's answer was couched in the form of a quiet, yet determined voice which floated up from the back of the room "Yes, sir," the voice said, and it was a voice which was somehow rather awing, almost frightened in its determination. It was obvious that the winning spirit which coach Lincoln has tried so hard to instill was still very much alive.

Sore and tired, the ball-players stripped in their cubicles, saying nothing. A stupid question, "How do you feel?"

"Whaddya mean how do I feel, we lost, I mean you were there, we lost." Then a word of advice, "Better go see the coaches, I don't think you'll get anything from the players."

Quickly now the players dressed, not pausing, and filed out the door, threading their way through the darkened stadium to the waiting bus.

There was one small sentence sticking in the mind, just two little words, "Yes, sir."

The Warriors have proven conclusively, after last Friday night's 32-6 pasting received from the Ottawa Gee Gees, that football is a big man's game and no amount of gritty determination can in any great measure compensate for lack of size.

Having concluded perhaps the toughest September schedule faced by any intercollegiate team in eastern Canada, the Warriors have come out of it with a 24-112 points for and against record after absorbing licks from St. Lawrence, McGill and now Ottawa. All three foes have had one all-important asset going for them against the Warriors, namely an overwhelming weight advantage in both lines and backfield.

Last Friday night was the same tale as in the two exhibition games. Though it was two Warrior errors that promoted an early 14-0 Gee Gee lead it was the inability to cope with the punishing Ottawa offensive line which prevented the Warriors from rallying. Here is how it happened:

Loyola's defensive line had frozen the Gee Gees ground offense in their own half of the field for two series of downs. When the first play of the Gee Gee's third series, another off-tackle attempt, was stopped cold, quarterback Don Lewicki, not noted as a passer, decided to take to the air. End Bob Dolan trotted casually on his pattern for the first 12 yards, enough to lull an unsuspecting Bob Cool, playing his first game in the Warriors' defensive secondary, into relaxing, then quickly broke into full stride and was far ahead of the nearest defender when he hauled in Lewicki's bomb. The 75-yard pass-and-run play scored an Ottawa major but at a time when the Warrior defense appeared to have diagnosed their opponents' attack.

The Warriors quickly committed another mistake. Halfback Hughie Adams, who was a standout all night with his run-

ard, capped a lengthy Loyola drive when he broke through the Gee Gee line for a 24-yard major leaving a trail of defenders clawing the air. It appeared the Warriors were to rally but the power of the Ottawa offensive line began to tell.

From the second quarter on Lewicki began mix his plays, throwing an occasional pass to complement a now successful running attack as the large Gee Gee line began to crush the Loyola defenders at will. The end result was a devastating ball control game which chalked up more points to finalize the verdict. The Bytowners held the ball in Warrior territory for the remainder of the game, had numerous occasions for major scores but came away with two more converted touchdowns which included a one-yard sweep by Myles and another pass-and-run play to Dolan covering 15 yards, a 33-yard field goal and a single off a missed field goal by Guindon.

Lincoln was satisfied with his team's offensive effort. Quarterback Jim Robinson played most of the game and guided the Warriors to 20 first downs and 190 yards offense. His throwing was slightly off but nevertheless promising. Adams, Sekeres and Cass Quinn formed a strong backfield but Bill Sheasgreen's absence was noticeable. Jack Sutton, playing some defense in addition to centre, had an outstanding evening. The defensive halves, alternated in desperation throughout the game, left much to be desired. But unfortunately size remained the telling difference and put a damper on the Warriors' inspired play.

Loyola 6, at Ottawa 32

First Quarter

- 1 — Ottawa, Touchdown (Don Lewicki to Bob Dolan pass-and-run play that covered 75-yards)
- 2 — Ottawa, Convert (Pierre Guindon)
- 3 — Ottawa, Touchdown (Rick Myles plunges 4 yards after Hugh Adams fumbled on own 15)
- 4 — Ottawa, Convert (Pierre Guindon)
- 5 — Loyola, Touchdown (Ron Sekeres races 24 yards to cap sustained Warrior drive)

Second Quarter

- 6 — Ottawa, Single (Guindon misses on 15-yard field goal attempt)
- 7 — Ottawa, Touchdown (Myles plunges off-tackle one yard after 45-yard Gee Gee march)
- 8 — Ottawa, Convert (Guindon)

Third Quarter

- 9 — Ottawa, Field Goal (Guindon from 34 yards out)

Fourth Quarter

- 10 — Ottawa, Touchdown (Lewicki to Dolan for 14 yards)
- 11 — Ottawa, Convert (Guindon)

ning and receiving except for this occasion, fumbled on the first play from scrimmage after the kickoff. The Gee Gees marched the ball from the 15 and fullback Rick Nyles bucked over for the first of his two touchdowns. Pierre Guindon, an accurate booter for which the Warriors may find a pressing need when they become embroiled in closer games in the future, converted both.

Little fullback Ron Sekeres, small even by Warrior stand-

Lincoln will now go through the painstaking task of scrutinizing game films to spot football falent that can be improved upon. Guelph Redmen, seventh place finishers in the OIFC in 1965 with a 1-6 record, are next on the schedule, hosting the Maroon and White this Saturday. If the Warriors maintain the great team spirit that has been their characteristic since the year's first practice there should be no reason to lose to the perennially weak Redmen.